Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 44. VOL. IV.] LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1818. [VOL. XXXII.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY JOHN NORVELL.

☞ The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.

☞ The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional land offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands, which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in said territory, viz:

On the first Monday in January next for the sale of

Townships No. 46 to 52 inclusive, and fract'l. township 53 } in range 19

48 to 52 and fract'l township 53 } 20

48 to 52 — 21, 22, 23

On the first Monday in March next, for the sale of

Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 24 & 25

48 to 50 — 26 & 27

On the first Monday in May next, for the sale of

Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 12

51 to 56 — 13

53 to 56 — 14 & 15

excepting the lands which have been, or may be, reserved by law, for the support of schools, and for other purposes.

Each sale shall continue as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of May next, and send their bills to the General Land office for payment. August 7–38t

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 12th December, 1811, entitled "An act extending the time for opening the several Land Offices established in the territory of Orleans," the President of the United States is authorised to cause the Land Offices in the said territory, (now state of Louisiana) to be opened, and the land offered for sale.

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Opelousas, in the state of Louisiana, for the disposal of the following lands, agreeably to law, in the western land district of Louisiana, viz.

On the first Monday in December next, for the sale of Townships, No.

1 and 2 South, 1 and 2 North, 3 North } Of the base line in Ranges { 1 2 3 4 5 6 / 1 2 3 4 5 6 / 3 4 5

West of the principal meridian.

On the first Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships

3 south, 4 south, 5 south, 6 7 8 9 10 south, 11 south, 12 south } Of the base line in Ranges { 2 3 4 5 / 3 / 3 4 5 6 / 4 5 6 / 4 / 3

West of the principal meridian.

Excepting the land reserved by law for the support of schools, and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for three weeks and no longer, and the sales shall be in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 20th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

☞ The printers of newspapers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, (in the states south and west of Pennsylvania) will insert the above once a week till the first Monday in December next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment.

A Map of the above Land District is preparing, and will be for sale at Opelousas, and at the General Land Office, by

JOHN GARDINER, Ch. Clk.

Printers who publish this notice with the proclamation, will be furnished with a map.

June 24—20t.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the third day of March, 1815, entitled "an act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the U. States is authorized to cause the lands, acquired by the said treaty, to be offered for sale, when surveyed:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama territory, shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in January next, and shall continue for three weeks, during which time will be offered for sale

Townships numbered 9 to 16 inclusive in range 5

9 to 10 in 6

10 to 16 in 7

10 to 16 in 8

except such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, and for other purposes. The land shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township and range.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

J. MEIGS,
Commisssioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the first of January next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment. August 7—21t

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorised to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held as follows, viz.

At St. Louis, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, February and April next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of St. Louis. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale, commencing with the most eastern ranges west of the fifth principal meridian line, and proceeding westerly.

At the *Seat of Justice of Howard County*, in the said territory, on the first Monday in September and November next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of *Howard County*. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale: The first to be in a square form, and to include the seat of justice of the said county, as nearly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will admit, and the second immediately east of the first, and in the same form; excepting from sale in each district, the lands which have been or may be reserved by law for other purposes.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissiser of the General Land Office.

☞ Printers of Newspapers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States will insert the above once a week till April next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

☞ A map of the above Lands may be had (previous to the sales) at the General Land Office, and at the Land Offices in the Missouri territory. The map is now engraving for

JOHN GARDENER,
Chief Clerk, General Land Office.

May 22, 1818–45t

Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence.

WASHINGTON CITY, AUG. 25, 1818.

THIS is to give notice, that separate proposals will be received at the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, until the 20th day of November next, inclusive, for the supply of rations for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows, viz.

1st. At Boston.

753 barrels pork
1562 bushels pease or beans
2009 barrels of flour
350 do. of whiskey
125 cwt. of soap
5250 lbs. of candles
219 bushels of salt
3500 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

2d. At New-York.

428 barrels of pork
893 bushels of pease or beans
1148 barrels of flour
200 do. of whiskey
71 cwt. of soap
3000 lbs. of candles
125 bushels of salt
2000 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

3d. At Philadelphia.

160 barrels of pork
335 bushels of pease or beans
430 barrels of flour
75 do. of whiskey
27 cwt. of soap
1125 lbs. of candles
47 bushels of salt
750 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

4th. At Baltimore.

857 barrels of pork
1786 bushels pease or beans
2296 barrels of flour
400 do. of whiskey
143 cwt. of soap
6000 lbs. of candles
259 bushels of salt
4000 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

5th. At Norfolk, Virginia.

267 barrels of pork
558 bushels of pease or beans
717 barrels of flour
125 do. of whiskey
45 cwt. of soap
1875 lbs. of candles
78 bushels of salt
1250 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

6th. At Charleston, S. C.

53 barrels of pork
112 bushels of pease or beans
144 barrels of flour
25 do. of whiskey
9 cwt. of soap
375 lbs. of candles
16 bushels of salt
250 gallons of vinegar

One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1819; one-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1820.

7th. At Albany, N. York.

64 barrels of pork
134 bushels of pease or beans
172 barrels of flour
30 do. of whiskey
11 cwt. of soap
450 lbs. of candles
19 bushels of salt
300 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

8th. At Springfield, Mass.

51 barrels of pork
107 bushels of pease or beans
133 barrels of flour
24 do. of whiskey
9 cwt. of soap
360 lbs. of candles
215 bushels of salt
40 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

9th. At Carlisle, Penn.

51 barrels of pork
107 bushels of pease or beans
138 barrels of flour
24 do. of whiskey
9 cwt. of soap
360 lbs. of candles
15 bushels of salt
240 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

10th. At Pittsburgh, Penn.

85 barrels of pork
179 bushels of pease or beans
230 barrels of flour
40 do. of whiskey
14 cwt. of soap
600 lbs. of candles
25 bushels of salt
400 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

11th. At Newport, Ky.

64 barrels of pork
134 bushels of pease or beans
172 barrels of flour
30 do. of whiskey
11 cwt. of soap
450 lbs. of candles
12 bushels of salt
300 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

12th. At Fort Hawkins, Georgia.

107 barrels of pork
223 bushels of pease or beans
287 barrels of flour
50 do. of whiskey
18 cwt. of soap
750 lbs. of candles
31 bushels of salt
500 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

13th. At Plattsburg.

128 barrels of pork
268 bushels of pease or beans
344 barrels of flour
60 do. of whiskey
21 cwt. of soap
900 lbs. of candles
38 bushels of salt
600 gallons of vinegar

One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820.

14th. At Sackett's Harbor.

385 barrels of pork
804 bushels of pease or beans
1033 barrels of flour
180 do. of whiskey
64 cwt. of soap
2700 lbs. of candles
113 bushels of salt
1800 gallons of vinegar

One-half on the 1st day of June, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of December, 1819.

15th. At Niagara.

107 barrels of pork
223 bushels of pease or beans
287 barrels of flour
50 do. of whiskey
88 cwt. of soap
750 lbs. of candles
31 bushels of salt
500 gallons of vinegar

One-half on the 1st day of June, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of December, 1819.

16th. At Detroit.

1378 barrels of pork
2871 bushels of pease or beans
3691 barrels of flour
643 do. of whiskey
230 cwt. of soap
9645 lbs. of candles
402 bushels of salt
6430 gallons of vinegar

One-half on the 1st day of June, 1819; and the remainder on the 20th day of September, 1819.

17th. At St. Louis.

1025 cwt. of bacon
689 barrels of pork
2871 bushels of pease or beans
2343 barrels of corn meal
1582 do. of flour
643 do. of whiskey
230 cwt. of soap
9645 lbs. of candles
402 bushels of salt
6430 gallons of vinegar

One-half on the 1st day of June, 1819; and the remainder on the first day of October, 1819.

18th. At Arkansas.

40 cwt. of bacon
27 barrels of pork
112 bushels of pease or beans
91 barrels corn meal
61 do. of flour
25 do. of whiskey
9 cwt. of soap
375 lbs. of candles
16 bushels of salt
250 gallons of vinegar

One-half on the 1st day of June, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of December, 1819.

19th. At Red River.

40 cwt. of bacon
27 barrels of pork
112 bushels of pease or beans
91 barrels of corn meal
61 do. of flour
25 do. of whiskey
9 cwt. of soap
375 lbs. of candles
16 bushels of salt
250 gallons of vinegar

One-half on the 1st day of June, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of December, 1819.

20th. At Baton Rouge.

128 cwt. of bacon
86 barrels of pork
357 bushels of pease or beans
292 barrels of corn meal
197 do. of flour
80 do. of whiskey
29 cwt. of soap
1200 lbs. of candles
50 bushels of salt
800 gallons of vinegar

One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1819; one-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1820.

21st. At New-Orleans.

1652 cwt. of bacon
1110 barrels of pork
4625 bushels of pease or beans
3776 barrels of corn meal
2549 do. of flour
1036 do. of whiskey
370 cwt. of soap
15,540 lbs. of candles
648 bushels of salt
10,360 gallons of vinegar

One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1819; one-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1820.

Pork, pease, beans, flour, whiskey, salt and vinegar, must be delivered in strong and secure vessels; and the soap and candles in boxes of a convenient size for transportation.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of increasing or diminishing the quantities to be delivered, and of changing the periods of delivery; on giving, previously, sixty days' notice to the contractors.

The contractors to be liable for the expenses of inspection, and for the safe delivery, at such store houses as may be designated by the United States, at the several depots.

By order of the Secretary of War.

C. VANDEVENTER,
Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

September 18–9t

Printers authorized to publish the laws of the United States in Rutland, Vt. Portsmouth, N. H. Detroit, Mich. T. Boston, Providence, R. I Hartford, Conn. New-York, Canandaigua, N. Y. Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Richmond, Va. Norfolk, Va. Charleston, S.C. New-Orleans, Milledgeville, Geo. Lexington, K. St. Louis, M. T. Cincinnati, O. Raleigh, N. C. and Nashville, Tenn. will insert the above once a week until the 10th of November next.

For Sale—THE FARM

ON which I live, 4½ miles east of Lexington, lying on the Stroud's road to Winchester. This tract of land contains from 360 to 400 acres, of which there are about 120 in cultivation, the balance well timbered. The tract lies well, and is well supplied with springs and stock water. A farther description is thought unnecessary, as purchasers will visit the premises.

R. DUDLEY.

Oct. 2, 1818–tf

Notice.

PURSUANT to two Deeds of Trust from David Dodge to W. T. Barry, one dated the 17th of May, 1817, the other the 28th of March, 1818, duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, *WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE* for ready money, the following Slaves, viz. Cesar, Jerry, Robin, Charles, Henry, Charles, Ned, Thruston, Garrett, Ben, Anthony and Thomas—also Preston, Judy, Lucy, Cynthia, Rachel, Maria, Nancy, Orry and Ann.

The above sale being made by me as trustee, for the use of colonel James Morrison, will take place at the door of the Court-House, in Winchester, on the 2d November, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning, and to continue from day to day until the business is completed—where attendance will be given by myself in person, or an agent duly authorized to act in relation to the premises.

W. T. BARRY, Trustee.

October 16, 1818–3t*

Locust-Grove Academy.

ON the 1st Monday of November next, the subscriber proposes to open at his own house, one mile south of Lexington, a PRIVATE ACADEMY, in which will be taught *English Grammar, the Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetic, Geography, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, &c. &c.*—Price of tuition, Fifteen Dollars per session of five months, payable in advance. The undersigned can conveniently board &c. 12 or 15 students; and boarding can be had in families of the first respectability, within half a mile of the institution, on as reasonable terms as any where in Kentucky. The undersigned having built a convenient house, engaged suitable assistants, and being resolved to devote his whole attention to the business, parents and guardians may depend on having those committed to his care fully and usefully employed, and their morals strictly attended to.

E. SHARPE.

Locust Grove, Oct. 16, 1818–3t*

Look Here.

I HAVE FOR SALE
250 Acres of FIRST RATE LAND,

SIX miles east of Lexington, which may be divided into two or three lots, to suit purchasers, and each lot well improved, and watered. For terms apply to me on the premises.

LITTLEBERRY ELLIS.

Oct. 23—tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received, and are opening a choice collection of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which they will dispose of at their usual low prices.

TILFORD, TROTTER & CO.

N. B. GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES,
For sale at Philadelphia prices.
BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 3 to 7.

Lexington, Oct. 2—tf T. T. & Co.

For Sale,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

CONTAINING 4015¾ acres each, being parts of Gen'l. Clark's surveys on the Ohio, below the mouth of Tennessee.

The first begins a small distance below the mouth of Catfish creek, and its front on the Ohio terminates a small distance above the mouth of Massac creek, being part of the survey of 36,962 acres.

The second is part of general Clark's survey of 37,000 acres, beginning at a stake on the Ohio, 1150 poles below the upper corner of said survey, having a front on the Ohio reduced to a strait line of 353 poles. Both tracts extend from the river to the back lines of the respective surveys, of which they are parts, between parallel lines.

The title is derived directfrom Gen. Clark; the deeds on record in the Office of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. Apply to

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
Philadelphia.

Oct. 3, 1818–tf–[ch.T.E.B.&Co.]

Stills For Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand STILLS, of different sizes, and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash.

He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of COPPER, which enables him to furnish STILLS and BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice.

He also carries on the TINNING BUSINESS, as usual.

STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale.

M. FISHEL.

Lexington, Sept. 25, 1818–tf

Hope Powder Mills,

One mile west af Lexington, on the Woodford Road.

JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL,

HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose of manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the firm of

SPENCER COOPER & CO

Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Boswell's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at their Mills.

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

April 10–tf

Blacksmith's Shop.

ROLLEY BLUE

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP on Water street, near the residence of doctor Campbell, and opposite the Upper Market-House—where he has every convenience and facility to enable him to execute his work in the neatest and best manner.

Every description of IRON WORK, HORSE SHOEING, &c. &c. done at the shortest notice.

Lexington, April 17, 1818—tf

Alluvion Mills.
WHEAT WANTED.

FOR a few days, ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be given for good, clean merchantable Wheat, delivered at the Alluvion Mills, by the subscribers. These mills are situated on Water street, near the end of the Lower Market-House.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

Lexington, Oct. 23, 1818–tf

DOMESTIC GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
PLAIDS
BROWN & BLEACHED SHIRTINGS
STRIPES
CHAMBRAYS
SATINETTS

FOR SALE, ON LONG CREDIT, BY

E. I. WINTER,
Next door above U. S. Bank.

Lexington, Oct. 23, 1818–4t

Travellers' Hall revived.

WILLIAM PARKER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has purchased the above well known establishment, (late the property of Thomas M Winn) which is now open for the reception of travelling gentlemen, and others, who may favor him with a call. He hopes that this establishment will lose none of its former reputation, while under his superintendance. His Stables are large and commodious, and will be furnished in a style equal, if not superior, to any in the western country.

He also keeps Horses and Gigs for the accommodation of gentlemen.

☞ The following papers are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts for payment:—Western Courier, Louisville; Kentucky Gazette, Lexington; Whig, Nashville; Spy, Cincinnati; Gazette, Pittsburgh; Spectator, New-York; Relf's Gazette, Philadelphia; Federal Gazette, Baltimore; Enquirer, Richmond.

WM. PARKER.

Natchez, May 23, 1818–[Sept. 25–6t]

TREATY WITH THE INDIANS.

Our correspondent at St. Mary's has furnished us with the following hasty sketch of the treaties concluded with the Indians by our commissioners. The treaties were signed on the 6th instant. By these treaties the United States have secured more than seven millions of acres of land.

We learn from our correspondent that the Miamies manifested a great deal of duplicity in their negotiations.

To the states of Ohio and Indiana these acquisitions are of immense importance. In a few years these almost interminable forests will be converted into flourishing towns and villages and cultivated farms; the silent footsteps of the savage will give way to the resounding of the axe, the din of industry, and the bustle of commercial enterprise.

REVISION OF THE TREATY OF 1817.

Additional reserves by the Wyandotts at Upper Sandusky; on the north side between the Cherokee Boys' reserve and the 12 miles 640 acres, connecting the two; and on the east side of the 12 miles, 55,580 acres.

To the Wyandots, residing at Solomons town, 16,000 acres to centre at Big Spring, between Upper Sandusky and Fort Findlay, and 160 acres, lower side Mrs. Whitaker's reserve at Lower Sandusky, reserved for a ferry or crossing place for the Indians.

To the Shawanoes on the east side of the former reserve at Wapakanetto, 12,800 acres.

To the Shawanoes and Senecas on the west side of Lewis' reserve of 7 miles, 8960 acres; all to be equally divided east and west, the north half for the Senecas, and the south half for the Shawanoes.

To the Seneca Indians adjoining south of their reserve of 1817 on each side Sandusky river, 10,000 acres.

Additional Annuities.—To the Wyandotts, 500 dollars; Shawanoes and Senecas of Lewis' town, 1000 dollars; Senecas on Sandusky river 500 dollars; Ottaways, 1,500 dollars; perpetually, to be paid annually. All, together with annuities hereretofore granted, payable in specie.

TREATY OF 1818.

The Pottawattamies cede from the mouth of Tippecanoe river up the same to a point that will be 25 miles from the Wabash on a direct line; thence parallel with the general course of the Wabash to the Vermillion river, down the same to the Wabash, thence down the Wabash to the place of beginning (supposed to be 50 or 60 miles,) all their title south of the Wabash, for which they are to receive $2,500 in specie, annually forever, to be paid equally at Detroit and Chicago; also all annuities therefor granted, to be paid in specie.

Grants to the following persons, half bloods; James, John, Isaac, Jacob and Abraham Burnet, two sections of land each; and to Rebecca and Nancy Burnet, one section each—half of the same on the lower side of the mouth of Tippecanoe river, on Wabash, and the other half on Flint river.

640 acres to Peerish, a Pottawattamie chief, on Flint river, at his residence.

640 acres to Mary Chattalie, on Wabash, below the mouth of Pine river.

The Weas cede their whole interest in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—Reservation of 7 miles square, on Wabash, above the mouth of Raccoon creek. The United States to pay them a perpetual annuity of 1150 dollars, which, added to annuities heretofore, makes 3000 dollars annually, all payable in specie.

The Delawares cede all their claim in Indiana, on White river. The United States to furnish them lands to settle on west of the Mississippi, on the Arkansas; pay them for their improvements where they now live 120 horses, not exceeding forty dollars in value each; furnish perogues for transportation, provisions for their journey, permit them to occupy for three years hereafter their farms on White river, and to pay them a perpetual annuity of 4000 dollars, which, together with annuities now existing, are payable in specie—Also to furnish them with a blacksmith when they settle west of the Mississippi. They reserve two and a half sections of land at First creek, above Old Fort, and are to receive 13,320 dollars for the liquidation of debts owed by them to traders, &c.

The Miamies cede their interest to the country east of the Wabash, south of a line from Fort Wayne west of the Wabash; reserving one tract of 30 miles square on the Wabash, besides a great many others of less magnitude. The United States to pay them 15 thousand dollars per annum, perpetually, in specie.

Blank Books.

BENJAMIN KEISER resqectfully informs the public, that he has just received a quantity of PAPER, of different sizes, and of the best quality, which will enable him to furnish Banks, Merchants, and Public Officers, with all kinds of Blank Books, ruled to any pattern, and bound in the neatest and best manner, at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

May 29–tf

POETRY.

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE.

"WHAT'S CHARITY?"

'Tis not to pause, when at my door
A shivering brother stands,
To ask the *cause* that made him poor,
Or why he help demands.

'Tis not to spurn that brother's prayer,
For *faults* he *once* has known;
'Tis not to leave him in despair,
Or say that *I* have *none*.

The voice of CHARITY is kind—
She thinketh nothing wrong;
To every fault she seemeth blind,
Nor vaunteth with her tougue.

In *Penitence* she placeth *faith*—
Hope smileth at her door;
Relieveth *first*—then softly saith,
"Go BROTHER, *sin no more*."

BOSTON BARD.

VINDICATION OF THE UNITED STATES' BANK.

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE.

No. III, AND LAST.

But the effects of the existing policy may not be unworthy of consideration. How is it? Will the results of the cashier's circular, and the refusal of the bank and its branches to grant bills of exchange at par, be prejudicial to the interests of the community, to a greater extent than was felt—

First—Under the state of things which existed prior to the creation of the United States' Bank? and,

Second—During the policy of that bank immediately preceding that which now exists?

This may be determined from the following view of the subject.

That consequences, such as are inherent in a state of things involving an obstructed currency, must be experienced, cannot be doubted; and it is equally plain that such an obstruction invo ves both trouble and expence. But both these inconveniences were endured to a most oppressive extent before the United States' Bank came into being. If my memory serves me, as much as twenty per cent was demanded by the brokers, between Washington and Boston—perhaps it was more. In addition, an over proportion of trouble was exacted, under the chaffing and grinding policy which then prevailed. Now, until the United States' Bank shall keep pace with the cormorant appetite of the brokers or form a league with them—or, in other words, if the United States bank shall regulate this exchange, so as to make it embrace no more than an equivalent for the cost and expence of specie investments, between those and other places, it must follow, that the creation of that bank is promotive of consequences favorable to the interests of the community. And all that part of the exchange system, in which trouble and vexation are concerned in having to do with brokers, and their uncertain exactions, must reduce itself to so much as is employed in walking and riding to the United States' Bank, or its branches; or transmitting the amount necessary to be exchanged by post—when a return will be given at par of exchange, bottomed on the specie value.

I infer, therefore (the exchange between Washington and Boston being now 2 per cent,) that the United States bank, if it have not performed what the unthinking part of our community supposed it would; and which, I think, it has been shewn it could not perform, nor was it bound to perform—it has brought about a system of regularity in relation to exchange, (and exchange must necessarily exist) and of fairness, which never could have been brought about (or would not have been) by any other means. And to the regularity and fairness of the system may be added the advantage which the difference between 20 per cent and 2 per cent implies.

Second—But whether is the existing policy, or the policy which preceded it, best?

This can be known only by an examination of both, which I shall attempt only in a cursory way. But enough will be advanced, perhaps, to satisfy those who are disposed to give the representation its proper weight, which is preferable.

It is well known that the policy of the United States' Bank, soon after its organization—and the same policy continued down to the late change—tended to drive in the paper of the private or state banks—and the reason why this effect was produced, may be found in the general currency and extra acceptableness of the United States' Bank paper over State bank paper. All mercantile men sought after it, and, to get it, most generally the paper of other banks was deposited in the United States' Bank and its branches. This consolidated debts against the state banks, which they were either compelled to redeem, or keep up a weekly interest upon—which, for the reasons assigned, was necessarily against all the banks, rearward of the point where the currency tended.

The State banks, perceiving this, saw that it was useless to continue to make discounts—for the interest received in one hand, was paid away by the other—and the routine of business of the State banks was really like

"Dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old in drawing nothing up."

Indeed it was worse than that; for in addition to the necessity which they found had overtaken them to make no discounts, another necessity at least arose, which was to pay up! And this produced a corresponding necessity on the part of the state banks, to use the same language to their debtors. The consequences arising out of this universal demand for payment need not be detailed. Suffice it to say, the community felt the pressure of it, and they must continue to feel it, without remedy, until the state banks get out of debt to the United States Bank and its branches.

Now if my opinion were called for on the propriety of the aforesaid policy, however much I deprecate its effect, I should be compelled to attribute the evils which the community have, and must for some time continue to endure, to the undue multiplication of state banks, and the consequent amount of paper with which the United States has been overrun, than to any exception against the policy of the United States' Bank. It is nevertheless true that many old and solvent and valuable banks, are made to suffer under the twofold state of things, viz. the multiplication of state banks, and the policy of the United States Bank, without having contributed one mite to the procurement of either cause or effect of what they now endure.

But to resume the subject in hand.—Will the existing policy afford any relief to the consequences produced by the preceding policy? I think it will, but it will be only partial. Before, as has been stated, the paper of the state banks was driven, on account of the extra-acceptableness of the United States' Bank issues; and its extra-acceptableness may be put down to its being receivable at all the branches, without being confined to those at which it was made payable. Now, by the circular of the cashier, this state of things is altered. It has ceased to be an object with a man having ten thousand dollars in pocket, five of a state bank, and five of the United States' Bank, to go to a neighboring branch, and deposit, or exchange the state bank paper for the paper of the United States' bank; and hence the accumulation of the paper of state banks in the vaults of the United States' Bank and its branches, will be less direct. And thus an indirect blow has been given to the paper of state banks, which must drive it into circulation. The effects of this will be, to keep the debts of state banks from accumulating; to lessen the interest accounts, and make it less necessary (so far as future operations are concerned) for the state banks to press their debtors. Thus has a turn been given, which must, in some degree, relax the screw which had been wound down so tight and severe upon the people.

The only change therefore, which seems likely to result from the present policy, must come from that act of the United States Bank, as expressed in the circular of the cashier, which places their own paper upon a precise level with all the state bank paper, (known to be good) whereas, before, their paper was from its being so universally received, above the rest.

It appears, therefore, that the people, (by the people, here, is meant all except merchants) are better off. They all have a currency adequate to their wants, and which they can circulate in their respective districts, at par, and they are certainly bettered as consumers, by the United States' Bank, because the exchange (which the merchant of course puts on his sales of sugar and tea, and muslins and cloth, &c.) in their favor, is the difference between the present par of exchange, and the par of exchange which existed before the bank was made. And in addition to this they are bettered, by the prospect of state banks being able to get their paper into circulation, which, in time, will enable them to be more accommodating in their loans.

As to the merchants, they take care never to be losers—For whether they give two per cent or twenty per cent as a par of exchange, they tack it to the end of their profits. So that the only way in which they are concerned is in the trouble and vexation of the chaffering with brokers, and the United States' Bank system will relieve them from that.

Upon the whole, therefore, the state of things appears to be mended—and if so, there is less occasion of excitement, against the Bank, than some people appear to be aware of.

For myself I have been led to make these hasty remarks from a sense of justice to all concerned.

JUSTITIA.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.

SEA SERPENT—AGAIN.

The Boston wits, very averse to the idea of being *hoaxed*, most lustily clamor against the identity of the Horse-Mackarel and the Sea Serpent. Mr. Rich, on the other hand, to demonstrate the identity, comes out with a long Expose upon the subject; and very successfully, as we think, batters down every argument that has been raised by the *Non-Identists*. It is a long article, and we shall therefore extract every fact which touches the main question.

In giving the history of his expedition, he asserts that in selecting his crew, he took none but men of respectability and integrity, among the whole number (eleven,) eight of these had seen the supposed Serpent—and moreover, a part of those had made oath to the accounts already published, of his existence, appearance and character. When in the midst of a dead calm and smooth water, the monster had made his appearance, his crew all agreed to a man, that what they then saw, was the supposed Serpent, which had been seen both at Squam bar, and at Gloucester harbour. "I was perfectly satisfied (says Mr. Rich,) so precisely did it answer the description that had been given of him; and had I never approached nearer, I could with satisfaction to my own mind, have given testimony upon oath, that I had seen a Serpent not less than one hundred feet in length. We did not keep at a distance and wonder at what we saw; our object was to take it, if possible.

Each day brought with it this wonderful appearance, and it was sometime before we could discover the deception; but by following it up closely, we have ascertained that the supposed serpent is no other than the wake of such a fish as we have taken. I have endeavored to gain the best information possible, and find that what I first saw, answers well the description given. By all the information I can obtain, he has never been seen except in calm weather, when the surface of the water appears white and smooth; he then making his appearance, moving with uncommon velocity, heaving up little waves of the blue color of the ocean, that appear at a little distance what has already been described; it has been his mode of swimming on the surface, till from twenty to thirty of these waves could be distinctly counted, and then to sink deep under the water for a short time, and then re-appear as before. At other times he would make a circle, producing on the water the same appearance as before. After many unsuccessful attempts we at length fastened to him, he being under water about seven feet. I was in doubt what to call it. We soon discovered that he possessed great strength and velocity, but soon found ourselves loosed from it. Still anxious to know what it was that had produced so much astonishment, and had been the cause of so much speculation (for we never doubted this was the cause) we continued our pursuit until the time for which I engaged my crew had expired. I then returned to Gloucester, and discharged them. Being unwilling to relinquish the undertaking, and in the fullest conviction that I had seen what was called the Serpent, and finding a part of my crew willing to continue the cruise, we again returned to Squam, with a determination to capture, if possible, whatever had produced this singular appearance. The third day he re-appeared, and on the fifth we succeeded in taking him.—Believing it to be an uncommon fish for this climate, (having never seen the like) and feeling convinced that we had taken out of the water that which had caused so much wonder, and had excited so many speculative opinions, I thought proper to bring it to Boston, not doubting that those who were interested would be satisfied with what I had done.

"If I am asked how it is possible for a fish like the one taken to produce such a wonderful appearance, by his motion in the water, (with thousands of questions besides) I can only answer—his peculiar movement added to his velocity, has produced to my eyes a greater deception than I ever witnessed before; and finally I repeat, that what I saw answered the description so minutely—and the describing his body, as being like kegs fastened together, struck me so forcibly, that had I not followed it up and discovered the deception, I should have added my testimony on oath, to the long list already given, of the existence of a Sea Serpent on our coast."

Thus, Mr. Rich contends, and with a great deal of reason, that the apparent length of the animal (the circumstance that has excited so much astonishment and curiosity) is all a delusion, that it is but the wake of the fish, swimming with extraordinary velocity, and by a peculiar movement. We confess we have very little doubt of the theory—and think every body, but the editors of papers, very much indebted to captain Rich for the detection of a monstrous error. To make a Sea Serpent, therefore, we have only to adopt this Recipe:—

Take a good deal of ignorance, on the part of the discoverer, of the appearance and properties of a singular fish—with a good deal of credulity in those who first bear the marvellous story—endow the uncommon animal with great power of tail, and velocity of motion—let him show his head now and then a few inches above the top of the water—let the animal appear occasionally, so as to keep conversation and curiosity, and transmit the frequent impression from one person to another, so that the imagination may be kept continually heated by something undefined, but wonderful and great—If he has now and then a combat with a supposed whale, and can lash the waves with his powerful tail, so much the better.—The Serpent is ready made to your hand—and the imagination swallows a monster of its own creation.

From the Liverpool Mercury of Aug. 28.

AMERICA & GREAT BRITAIN.

The article recommended to our attention by a friend, so completely coincides with our own views of the existing relationship between this country and America, that we have adopted the advice of our correspondent, by inserting the essay from the Scotsman, which is given entire, and is recommended to the particular attention of our readers. It is by such plain arguments, divested of all party feeling, that the people of England must ultimately be convinced, that the improvement of the United States, and particularly the westward extension of their increasing population, are matters of high interest to the civilized people of the old world. It is thus that the prosperity of Europe may find the means of strengthening itself by commercial transactions, and there the unfortunate and the disaffected will find asylums for ages yet to come.

Grounds of dispute between Great Britain and America—probable consequences of an American war.

"The rapid increase of their culture and population too, doubling in twenty five or thirty years, must necessarily augment this demand for our goods in the same proportion. Circumstanced as the two countries are, I use no figure of speech, but speak the simple fact, when I say, that not an axe falls in the woods of America, which does not put in motion some shuttle, or hammer, or wheel in Egland.'—[Mr. Brougham's speech in the House of Commons, 16th June, 1812.]

The capture of Pensacola, and the execution of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Ambristie, appear to have excited, in some minds, an unusual degree of irritation towards North America. But, surely the good sense of the people of Britain will not allow itself, and especially in a matter of so much importance, to be led astray by first impressions. What concern have they in the disputes between America and Spain, respecting the possession of Florida? It cannot possibly be a matter of the least consequence to any individual in this empire, whether or not Pensacola shall be restored to Ferdinand. Even when this subject is enquired into, with reference to the balance of power, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion. No person will venture to maintain, that the power of Spain was at all increased by the possession of Florida, or that it would be in the least impaired by it being entirely emancipated from her authority. The revenues derived from the Floridas have never sufficed to pay the expenses of its administration, and Spain assuredly is not in a situation to retain this colony to enable her to awe the United States. Neither would its annexation add any additional preponderance to the power of that republic. It would afford some teak wood for her ships, and would prevent the harbors of Pensacola and St. Augustine from becoming the receptacle of hostile privateers in time of war: but that is almost the whole extent of the benefit to be derived from its occupation. Now, really, it appears to be a little too much to call on the people of Great Britain to interfere in such a case.—Whether a thousand square leagues of barren uninhabited territory, shall be taken from Spain and added to the United States, is a matter about which John Bull need give himself no uneasiness. If the Americans are determined to take possession of Florida, his utmost efforts will be unable to prevent them; and if he does interfere, he will only have the mortification to behold his menaces disregarded, and the measures they were designed to counteract, so much sooner carried into effect.

With regard to the other ground of complaint, the execution of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Ambristie, we do not think that the circumstances of the case are yet sufficiently known to warrant the forming of any positive opinion respecting it. The matter ought certainly to be enquired into; and we have no doubt that if the American generals shall be found to have acted improperly, they will be punished by those to whom they are accountable for their conduct. The destruction of the individuals in question could not be an object of the least importance to the United States, and it is not at all likely that they will incur the odium of attempting to defend and protect their officers, if they have intentionally violated the great principles of international laws. But, as we stated upon a former occasion, we do not think that there is the least probability of this being the case. It is impossible to imagine that thirteen or fourteen officers, many of them of high rank, would voluntarily expose themselves to the risk of being disgraced, or that they would basely conspire together, to deprive two obscure individuals of their life. That the American commanding officer, in ordering the sentence of the court martial, to be immediately carried into effect, acted with an unnecessary and useless degree of severity, is, we think, abundantly obvious. The legality of the sentence, however, is the only thing with which we have to do, for, if the evidence laid before the court martial was such as to warrant the sentence of death, the commanding officer had an undoubted right to order it to be executed We do not, therefore, think that this case, any more than that regarding the occupation of Pensacola ought to be allowed to disturb the friendly relations subsisting between the two oountries. It is unquestionable, that we have a right to be acquainted with all the proceedings relative to the condemnation of Arbuthnot and Ambristie, and that, if it shall be found that they have been unjustly dealt with, we ought to demand the punishment of the guilty But before calling out for a war of revenge, let us wait until this point shall have been satisfactorily established, and till it be seen whether the American government themselves are disposed to grant redress After satisfactory information shall have been obtained on these subjects, there will be abundant time to consider what ulterior steps should be taken

Nothing seems more unaccountable than the strong inclination manifested, in various quarters, to involve this country in a war with America. If experience could teach us wisdom, we might now, we should think, be pretty generally aware of the ruinous nature of such contests. Americans of all other nations, the one whose friendship ought to be most assiduously cultivated, and whose enmity is most to be dreaded by Great Britain It is in her power to injure us in the most vital manner. The extreme distress into which the manufacturers of this country were thrown by the American non-intercourse acts, sufficiently show how much we are interested in preserving an unrestricted intercourse with our transatlantic brethren. Instead of being a source of jealousy and vexation to the politicians of Great Britain, the rapid progress of the Americans in the accumulation of capital and population, ought to be hailed by them with supreme satisfaction. They ought not only to rejoice in the fact of a powerful nation, speaking their language, and organised according to the most liberal and tolerant principles, being founded in another hemisphere; but they ought to know, and admit, that the prosperity of Great Britain is intimately connected with the prosperity of the United States.

The physical circumstances in which the latter are placed, the boundless extent of their fertile and unoccupied lands, will, for a long period, cause the raising of raw produce to be the most profitable department of industry in which American skill and capital can be employed. Now the reverse of all this is the case in this country. It is impossible for us to raise raw produce at so cheap a rate as the Americans; while on the other hand, our command of capital, the excellence of our machinery, the skill of our workmen and cheapness with which supplies of coal are procured, naturally give us a decided advantage over them in the arts of manufacturing. While, therefore, an unrestricted intercourse is allowed to be carried on between the two countries, it will daily become more reciprocally advantageous and more indispensably necessary to each other. And hence the interests of America are the same with our interests. Whatever increases her strength, and enables her to develope her gigantic powers, and to accelerate the march of civilization and refinement over the deserts by which she is encompassed, must, in the end, contribute to the advantage of this country. It is an accurate and profound remark of the Frenchman Garner, that the progress of civilization in Russia, and the rapid improvement of that empire, have contributed in a very considerable degree to increase the power of England. But what are the benefits we have derived from the improvement of Russia, compared with those we have derived from our intercourse with America? The United States is now become the most important market for the disposal of the staple manufactures of this country. It is a market which is daily and hourly increasing, and which, if not violently inteafered with, will continue to increase for centuries to come.

What then could be more unwise than rashly to embark this country in a contest with North America? Are our manufacturers in a situation to encounter a repetition of the non-intercourse act? Is the demand for their produce so very great, tha the cessation of the American demand—a demand amounting to 12 or 14 millions per annum—would not be experienced? Are we prepared to give a fresh stimulus to the erection of cotton and woollen factories in the United States? We should think not. And we apprehend that when the people of Britain have reflected on this one circumstance of an American war, they will pause a little before they engage in it.

But it is not for these reasons alone, that a contest with America ought, if possible, to be avoided. The enormous expense that must attend the carrying on of hostile operations at so great a distance from home, would, in any circumstances, but especially at present, when our revenue is altogether inadequate to defray the charges of our peace establishment, deserve the most serious consideration. Unless the people of this country are longing for the restoration of the income tax, they will carefully abstain from entering into a war with America. They may rest assured, that the one will infallibly lead to the other; and they had better not be over sanguine in their expectations of getting quit of that oppressive burden after the contest shall have been put an end to.

A war with the United States, it should always be recollected, is a war in which we have every thing to lose, and nothing to gain. We may, it is true, harass their trade, and signalize our valor, and our love of science and the arts, by burning their sea-port towns and their libraries, and by defacing and pulling down some of their public buildings. But, to think of making any permanent impression on America, is entirely out of the question. The American citizens are all soldiers, accustomed from their infancy to the use of fire-arms, and are known to be the best marksmen in the world. Although, therefore, the disciplined armies of Europe might triumph over such opponents in a general engagement, they are sure to be cut off in detail. The circumstance of the country being overrun with woods, and the many other natural capabilities of defence which it possesses, would enable a much less numerous and worse trained militia than that of the United States, successfully to defend it against the most powerful foreign invasion.

Nothing, therefore, but disaster and disgrace can rationally be expected from a war with America. But, even if our efforts were to be crowned with success, it would be considered as little more than triumph over ourselves. What is advantageous for the people of America, must, as we have already shown, redound more or less to the advantage of this country. We are deeply interested in their prosperity; and instead of absurdly attempting to irritate and disgust, it should be our object to endeavor to secure their affection and esteem.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 12.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The September packet ship Courier, from Liverpool, arrived on Saturday evening, having sailed on the first of the month. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser are indebted to Capt. Bowne, for regular files of papers and Lloyd's Lists up to the date of his sailing.

The Guerriere frigate passed Portsmouth the 25th of August, last from Cowes, for St. Petersburg.

One of the latest papers states that "Mr. Gallatin, ambassador from the United States to the court of France, and Mr. Rush, American ambassador in this country, have been appointed plenipotentiaries for the purpose of renewing and extending the commercial treaty already existing between Great Britain and the United States, and held a conference with lord Castlereagh on Saturday a week, at his lordship's seat, North Cray, Kent, at which the right honorable Mr. Robinson and Mr. Goulburn, who, it is added, are the plenipotentiaries appointed by his majesty's government to negotiate with the American plenipotentiaries, assisted."

The Guerriere frigate, which touched in at Cowes, on her way to St. Petersburg, with Mr. Campbell, the American minister to that court, seems, by the following notices in the London papers, to have excited great curiosity.

'The United States frigate *La Guerriere*, which arrived at Cowes on Sunday, is of *prodigious* size, and has a most *imposing* appearance. She has a crew of 400 men, and can, on an emergency, mount upwards of 50 guns, being of the same class in point of tonnage and dimensions, as our English 64's. This is the same vessel which captured an Algerine frigate of 40 guns, in the Mediterranean, about eighteen months ago. The Guerriere, according to Mr. James's book, carried in the late war* thirty-two's upon her main deck, exclusive of her upper deck carronades, with a complement of 550 men. Her tonnage is upwards of 1590, making her larger, by 150 tons, than any 64 gun ship of the old rate in the British navy. Yet this fine ship is classed only as a frigate, and is actually rated at 26 guns less than several of ours."

* She never sailed nor mounted a gun during the late war.

Captain M'Konochie, of the British navy, has published in England a very interesting commercial pamphlet, in which he strongly recommends to the British government the establishment of two *free ports* in the *Pacific Ocean*, and one near the *Cape of Good Hope*. Those in the Pacific he proposes should be one at the Sandwich Islands and the other at Otaheite. The property of all nations deposited there to be guaranteed, and not to be affected even by war.

OF PRUSSIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Elbing, in Prussia, to his friend in Winchester, Virginia, dated 20th July, 1818.

"On the 25th instant we expect the king here, on his return from Russia to Berlin, from whence he will proceed to Achen. The military system, which is at present gradually introducing into this country, will show you that Prussia can bring into the field, at a short notice, a well disciplined army. Every man under 32 years is subject to these laws, and must bear arms on the following conditions: First, those who are wealthy enough to equip and maintain themselves for a twelvemonth, may enter at their 17th or 19th year into the regiments of the line for that period; but those who cannot afford these expenses must join the army at 20, and serve three years: Secondly, from the age of 25 to 32 years, all persons are subject to the landwehr (militia.) The duty of these latter troops consists merely in being trained every other Sunday, during summer, and, in the spring and fall, to pass through a review in the field, which continues about two weeks. The Jews are not exempted, and are making very good soldiers."

In an article under the head of Madrid, the 31st July, we find the following remarks in relation to the affairs between the Spanish court and the United States: "It is almost generally asserted here, "that we shall not have war with the "United States, notwithstanding their in-"vasion of our territory in the Floridas, "nor even on account of the taking of "Pensacola and the fort of Barancas. It "is said that general Jackson has not on-"ly guaranteed the ancient private pro-"perty of the inhabitants, but also the "concession of land lately made by the "Spanish government. This measure "is very fortunate for the new proprie-"tors; amongst these latter are several "noblemen, whom the king honors with "his special esteem."

OF SPAIN.

Extract of a letter, dated Madrid, July 9, in a London Morning paper.

"Public distrust and dissatisfaction rapidly increase, for indeed nobody is secure in their own houses, such is the system of the government and the preponderance of the Inquisition. Montero, Urbanejas, and Zuluaga, belonging to the Spanish guards; colonel Gomez Labrador; Prebendary Bilches, a native of the river Plata, and a mechanist belonging to this city, of the name of Comitre, were all seized and shut up in the Inquisition of this place, between 12 and 1 o'clock on the night of the 24th. On the 18th commodore Farguer, don Guerrero, Licentiate Martinez Cavellero; Villalta, a printer; Reyes, a watch-maker, and Duquid and Duplessis, dyers, were also confined in the Inquisition of Saragossa. The seizure of their property has been extremely severe; nothing these victims possessed has been spared. Even their wearing apparel was given in charge to the stewards of the holy tribunal. The whole crime of these prisoners is, that they are accused of being Free-Masons." (*Lond. pap.*

The editors of the Boston Palladium have received Halifax papers to the 1st inst. Considerable irritation existed at that place in consequence of the order of our government respecting the trade to Nova-Scotia &c.

HALIFAX, SEPT. 30.

Tomorrow the interdiction of British vessels from Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick to an entry into the ports of the United States, commences This proceeding of the American government we cannot but consider as excessively ill-natured. Two reasons are assigned: 1st, that the act opening the ports of Halifax and St. Johns to American vessels is limited in its duration: and 2dly, that it restricts the importations in them to certain articles. Had the act been passed without the limitation and restriction alluded to, the American cabinet would, we have no doubt, discover its selfish policy on some other grounds, *equally plausible*, for the adoption of the harsh, unfriendly measure.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.

On Sunday the Rev. Mr. HOLLY delivered a farewell address to his late Society, and will soon leave town for Kentucky, to preside over the University in that state. The meeting house, on this occasion was thronged from the porch doors to the topmast star of the pulpit, by men and women of all denominations of christians. It is impossible for us to do any thing like justice to the feeling eloquence, and catholicism which pre-eminently distinguished this address. The preacher defended with force and independence, the course he had pursued as the Pastor of what he was proud to proclaim a liberal, intelligent, affectionate and united Society.—But when he attempted to express his gratitude for the kindness and confidence which had been extended to him by his parishioners, and townsmen, during his ten years residence, his feelings continually prevented his utterance, and it required the full exertion of his strong mind to enable him to proceed at all. He pronounced a warm eulogium on the morals, enlightened views, enterprize, science, invaluable institutions of education, and true patriotism of the citizens of Boston:—Spoke with frankness of the exterior opposition which his doctrines had received: but which had given them strength:—Gave an animated summary of his Creed, and the principle which, with the blessing of Heaven, he should inculcate wherever he might reside: Offered his prayers for the increased prosperity of our University; and pourtrayed with rapture the destinies of our happy country. Every heart appeared to sympathise with that of the Speaker; to regret the early departure of so much talent, independence and liberality; and to give unequivocal evidence that impressions had been made which would remain while those hearts continued to palpitate.—*Sentinel.*

Two young gentlemen left town on Tuesday with the Rev. Mr. Holly, who, we understand are to be tutors in the University at Lexington, viz. Mr. C. Walker, jr. assistant instructor in ethics and metaphysics, and Mr. John Everett, tutor in the Latin and Greek languages. Mr. Everett, is from a family where genius and the love of science and letters seem to be domesticated. His oration at the late commencement displayed talents of the highest order, and the operations of a polished and vigorous intellect. His powers of elocution are also of the first character, and will render him a distinguished ornament to the institution with which he is to be connected.

Col. Boone, (says the St. Louis enquirer) has intimated his intention of moving further up the Missouri, out of the precincts of the settlements that are so thickly forming around him.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

THE FLORIDAS.

The fact is not perhaps generally known, that the cession, by this country, of the two Floridas to Spain, in 1783, was made as a substitute for Gibraltar, the restitution of which we had before formally promised. Mr. De Savelinge, in his Introduction to the History of the American War, gives the following curious account of this transaction, which he affirms he received from the hands of the person himself who negotiated the peace of 1783, M. Gerard de Raynevali.

The king of Spain, Charles III, demanded peremptorily the restitution of Gibraltar. In order to obtain it he offered to France to cede to her the Spanish half of the Island of St. Domingo, on condition that she would charge herself with furnishing England with an equivalent for Gibraltar. After many long and sharp discussions, M. de Rayneval, who had proceeded to London, brought the British minister to admit the restitution of Gibraltar, as the basis of arrangement, and the only question now related to the determination of a proper equivalent.

During the discussion of this point, however, a political remorse struck the British Premier, lord Shelburne. In a familiar conversation with M. de Rayneval, he gave him to understand, by a very expressive gesture, that were he to consent to the ceding of Gibraltar to Spain, he would expose himself to the risk of losing his head on the scaffold.

By a singular coincidence, M. de Vergennes (the French minister) was tormented with fears much of the same kind. He had promised Martinique as one of the indemnities, without thinking how much the national pride would be wounded at seeing an ancient possession of France delivered over to its enemy for the sake of pleasing the Spanish government.

M. de Rayneval concealed this change of opinion from the English minister, and continued, notwithstanding, to insist as much as ever on the fulfilment of his word. It was then that the cabinet of St. James (not aware that Spain had no longer the equivalent of Martinique to offer them) first offered one of the Floridas, and then both of them. This proposition was immediately transmitted to Versailles. The count Aranda, ambassador from Spain, and furnished with full powers, was called there to receive a communication of this despatch. After a few moments of profound meditation, he declared officially, that he renounced, in the name of his sovereign, his demand of Gibraltar, and accepted of the two Floridas.—"I know to what I expose myself," said he, upon signing; "but I know your embarrassments and ours." He was disgraced.

Speaking of the reported speculation in Floridian lands, the Richmond Enquirer states the following as information which the editor of that paper has received on the subject:

"That the house of Forbes & Co. (a Scotch house that has an establishment in the Gulf of Mexico) having considerable dealings with the Florida Indians, and brought them in debt by furnishing supplies of goods, was anxious to reimburse itself by taking from them cessions of their lands. The Indians were willing to transfer to it very valuable lands, some of them near to Pensacola. But the house being fearful of the validity of any cession which had not the sanction of the court of Madrid, applied to that court for the ratification of its title, and succeeded. The house was now anxious to sell out the fruits of its speculation, it has accordingly made some sales; but a portion of the lands yet remains in its possession—these it is attempting to dispose of to southern purchasers. A cession of Florida to the United States, having respect to this cession, would have the effect of raising the value of the lands, and, of course, making the sale more rapid as well as productive. Hence, it has been intimated, those frequent reports of an actual cession of the Floridas, which have for some months past been borne to us on the southern gales. Whether the rumor lately received at New-York has any better foundation than its predecessors, or whether it is the trick of this same mercantile speculation, "this deponent saith not."

MILLEDGEVILLE, SEPT. 29.

Copy of a letter from lieutenant colonel Arbuckle, commanding at Fort Gadsden, to the Agent for Indian Affairs, dated 31st Aug. 1818.

"SIR—Within a few days, one hundred and eighty-eight of the hostile Indians from near Suwannee, surrendered themselves at this post: these, with others who have surrendered of late, in all about three hundred, I have ordered into the nation, and to report to you. They are in a most wretched condition, and will be at Fort Gaines about the 16th next month. I shall make provision for them until the first of October, or until I hear from you, or some arrangement is made for them, provided that may be soon. The Indians who lately surrendered brought with them 29 negroes, men, women and children. Eighteen of them appear to belong to different persons in the Floridas, and 11 are claimed by Indians."

MILLEDGEVILLE, SEPT. 29.

We regret to learn that colonel George M. Troup, an old and faithful public servant, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. His reasons for this step are stated in the following communication to the executive, received on Saturday last:

Dublin, Laurens county, Sept. 23, 1818.

SIR—Be pleased to receive this as the resignation of my seat in the Senate of the United States. Circumstances prevent me from executing the duties of the office as I ought, and, therefore, I feel the obligation to resign it, to be imperative.

Called by the partiality of the legislature to a trust of so great dignity and responsibility, it would have been gratifying to me if, in obedience to their will, I could have continued to the end.

I will never cease to entertain a grateful recollection of the confidence reposed in me, and this perhaps is the only proof I can ever give of having at all deserved it.

I remain, with great respect and consideration, your excellency's obedient servant.

G. M. TROUP.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED
"*Washington City, Oct. 19.*

"You will have heard of the resignation of Mr. Crowningshield, Secretary of the Navy, before this shall reach you. His successor is not yet named. Several are spoken of, among whom are Snyder, Roberts and Ingham of Pennsylvania; and of New-York, Van Ness and Colden. The general opinion appears to be, that Cadwalader Colden, who is now mayor of the city of New-York, will be the person; but as the sentiment of the President is not known upon the subject, all at present is wild conjecture.

"Seth Pease, second assistant postmaster general, has resigned, and Phineas Bradley appointed to succeed him. Andrew Coyle succeeds Dr. Bradley as chief clerk in the general post office department.

The long quarrel between commodore Perry, and captain Heath, late of the marine corps, has issued in a challenge on the part of Heath, and an acceptance on the part of Perry. Commodore Decatur is the second of Perry, and captain Desha, of the marines, the second of Heath. The meeting was to take place in the state of Delaware, on Saturday; and much anxiety is manifested as to the result. It was expected that the mail this day would have brought the tidings; but I cannot learn that any thing has yet been heard. It is strongly hoped by some, that the civil authority will have interfered to prevent the effusion of blood. The glory which Perry acquired upon the lake, interests every person in his welfare; and the indignity which Heath suffered from him, while under his command, seems to have as strong an interest in his favor. That the fame of Perry should be tarnished by an act of superciliousness towards an officer under his command, is deeply to be regretted. Captain Heath is said to have resigned his commission, solely for the purpose of being placed in a situation to challenge him; but it is also to be regretted, that through the mediation of some friendly officers, the business could not have been accommodated upon amicable terms."

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON.

Since my arrival in Kentucky, I have frequently heard it remarked that Lexington is at its zenith. Even some citizens, who are holders of property, suffer their spirits to droop, because of the dulness of the times. In all countries, there are periods in commercial history, recorded as being less lively and brisk than at other times. The relation of our government with foreign nations may often be considered the criterion by which trade, in different quarters of the union, is regulated. Vigorous enterprise in business, and public spirit with regard to local improvements, may exist in a high degree one year; and, on account of peculiar circumstances, die away, into apathy itself, the next.

During one stage of the late war, (say 1814) there *did* prevail in Lexington a very great *speculating* fever. Property was over-rated. Perhaps some individuals may have sustained an injury in purchasing real estate, at that period, by giving double prices. But I cannot admit that the extraordinary rate of property then, contrasted with its present value, justifies the idea that the town has attained the acme of improvement. Better and happier times are yet in reserve. The country around the place will always ensure its respectability, and fortifies it against degeneration.

Fayette contains, in my estimation, a larger portion of first rate land than any county in the United States, according to its size. I have been in every direction from Lexington. Every farmer seems to be well fixed. His domicil is a rural palace. Should Kentucky ever become a manufacturing state, and government once encouraged the idea, Lexington will continue to be the the greatest inland town in America. It will be a second Manchester.

The public institutions of this place are by no means contemptible. The new building for the Transylvania University is certainly the most splendid in the western country. The learned and eloquent Dr. HOLLY is momently expected here, when he will take charge of the University, and give to it a character which it never has yet possessed. There is also an extensive Public Library—a handsome Athenæum—and Mr. Jouitt's Painting Room exhibits an elegant specimen of genius and taste.

A STRANGER.

October 28, 1818.

COMMUNICATED.

A HINT.

I greatly admire expressive applause given to performers on our stage, when their merit justifies it. By that they are inspired with confidence. But there has a practice prevailed, during the present season, of applauding by striking the floor too violently, with sticks and walking canes. The delicate part of the audience takes offence. Would it not be well to decline that manner of expressing approbation?

AN AUDITOR.

THEATRICAL.

COMMUNICATED.

Nothing can be more gratifying to the admirers of stage performances, than the superior manner in which both the Comedy and Drama were presented on Wednesday evening last. JONES in *Cosey and Walter*; ALEXANDER in *Hawbuck and Apathy*; CONNEL in *Trot and Gabriel*; Mrs. GROSHON in *Mrs. Glenroy*, S. DRAKE in *Captain Glenroy*; and FISHER in *Reuben Glenroy*, distinguished themselves. The very excellent house at Mr. JONES's benefit, seemed to give life and animation to the players; and all acquitted themselves well.

Saturday evening will be Mr. GROSHONS benefit—and, by the notice at the bottom of his bills, Mr. CONNEL's claims upon public patronage will be presented on Monday next. His pieces are not yet announced to the public; but with those who know Mr. Connel's great merit, there can be no doubt that the selection will be good. It is therefore hoped that his successful labors on the stage will be properly rewarded with a brilliant house.

T.

COMMUNICATED.

☞ The members of the Lexington Female Association, are requested to meet on Wednesday, the 4th of November, at 3 o'clock at the Episcopal church, for the purpose of paying their annual subscription, taking a view of the affairs of the Society, and electing new Managers.

Those who have possessed the benevolence and liberality necessary to become members, and all those who perceive the usefulness of the institution, and now wish to contribute to its objects, it is most anxiously solicited that they will attend, as they hope for its improvement and success. All those children who have experienced its happy influence, will be present.—*Rep.*

STEAM BOAT NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.

Arrived Thursday, the Steam Boat Vesuvius, after a passage of ten days from the falls of Ohio. Has a full cargo of flour, tobacco, whiskey, bale rope, apples, &c. to J. Brandt & Co. J. B. Perrault, Stockton, Allen & Co. Morgan, Dorsey & Co. Wm. Watson & Co. D. J. Gou, Ducayet & Grenier; Wilkins & Linton, and Samuel Douglas—There were 25 passengers on board. The rivers in the upper country had all risen to a considerable height, but were falling again. The Ohio fell ten feet before the Vesuvius left Shippingport. The following is an extract from her log book: September 20, left Shippingport—same day met the steam boat Eagle at Flint island, repairing some part of her engine—23d, met the stem boat Ohio—24th, passed the steam boat Buffaloe at the Little Prairie; had burst one of her boilers, and her captain (Clough) dead—25th, met the steam boat Vesta at Plumb Point—26th, passed the steam boat James Monroe, about 15 miles above White river—29th, arrived at Natchez—the steam boat Orleans riding quarantine a mile below the town—30th. P. M. met the steam boat General Jackson, six miles below Baton Rouge.

Lou. Gaz.

Also arrived Le Louisianais, from Point Coupee.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.

The steam Boat FRANKLIN left the levee, yesterday afternoon, with a full freight. for St. Louis.

Remaining, the Vesuvius and Le Louisias.

We are gratified to learn, that colonels JAMES and RICHARD M. JOHNSON have commenced the building of a steam boat at Leestown, one mile below Frankfort. She will be about 120 feet in length, will carry about 120 tons, is to be called the ELKHORN, and is designed as a trader on the Mississippi and Ohio, to enter the Kentucky and ascend as high as Frankfort whenever circumstances and the state of the water will permit. About 30 hands are now employed upon her, and she will be finished in about 20 days. We hail this as the commencement of an effort which will exhibit to us the importance of the navigation of the Kentucky river, and give a new spring to the trade of this place and the central parts of the state. A few more individuals with equal industry, enterprise and public spirit, would soon teach us how to realize the advantages of our natural situation. We wish this attempt all the success which its authors can deserve or hope.

JOHN M'LEAN, it is stated, is elected to Congress, in the state of Illinois, by a majority of 14 votes over Mr. Cook, his opponent. But there appears to be a doubt as to the legality of some of the returns.

SHADRACH BOND is elected governor, and Mr. MENARD lieutenant governor. ELIAS KENT KANE is appointed secretary of state.

The general assembly of Illinois commenced their first session on the 5th instant.

(*Argus.*

WASHINGTON CITY, OCT. 13.

The Portuguese minister, Chevalier *Correa de Serra* has returned from a visit to Virginia; and the French minister, M. *De Neuville*, is understood to be at present on a visit to Mr. Madison.

The President of the United States and his family, arrived in this city, from his farm in Virginia, the day before yesterday.

Private letters from Alabama state, that a court was at that time sitting (17th September) at Fort Claiborne, in Monroe county, a spot which, until the late war, was *scarcely known to white people*, except the few who lived among the Indians. It is on the banks of the Alabama, about six miles above Fort Stoddert. Two years ago there was but a single cabin on the spot where the town now stands, and it is computed that the town now contains 2700 inhabitants. Although the whole of the land still belongs to the Indian nation, there are a court-house and jail, as well as a variety of private buildings erected for the purposes of public justice and of domestic comfort and it is with regret it is stated, that the jail was crowded with criminals, some of whose cases were of a highly interesting nature. An Indian, for one, had been indicted for the murder of a white man; and six or eight white men had been indicted for having (as the reader may remember to have seen it stated some time ago) murdered several Indian prisoners who were shot and killed when bound, and passing under the protection of a guard from Fort Claiborne to Fort Montgomery. This is a crime, if established, calling for all the energy of the law. A disposition is said to prevail among the people, favorable to the repression of such outrages, and for the prosecution of every species of offence against the laws and against the public peace. These are objects which we had rather see effected by civil than by military law.

A letter received in this city from a gentleman living at Alexandria, at the falls of Red river, in Louisiana, under date of 10th September, gives a flattering view of the rapidly improving state of that country. 'Lands and town lots,' the writer says, 'have risen beyond all 'expectation. We have now at Alexan- 'dria twenty mercantile establishments, 'whose imports may be estimated at 'from 250 to 300,000 dollars per annum. 'The crops of this parish will this year 'amount to about 400,000 dollars, at the 'present price of cotton: they are now 'very promising, and our parish gene- 'rally enjoying unusual prosperity.— 'Land, which was bought in 1806 at fifty 'cents per acre, has recently been sold, 'in a tract of 800 acres, at 28 dollars per 'acre.'

Huntsville, [A. T.] Oct. 17.

TOWN OF MARATHON.

The lots in the town of Marathon were sold in this place, during the present week.

The highest price given was $800 and the lowest $3. The aggregate sale amounted to about $27,000.

Most of our readers will recollect that this town was laid out by government at the place called Melton's Bluff, near the head of the Shoals in Tennessee river.

A plan of the town was exhibited at the Register's office by which the lots were sold.

AMERICAN CANVAS.

It is stated, that by order of the Navy Commissioners, a fair test has been made of the comparative durability of American and Russian canvas, which has resulted in a clear demonstration of the superiority of our own fabric. A preference is therefore given to our canvas for the public service.

We are told of an Iron Foundery at Cincinnati, in which 80 hands are employed. The iron work and engines for seven steam-boats are now making at this establishment.

A Senator of the United States is to be elected by the legislature of Kentucky at its next session. Colonel RICHARD M. JOHNSON is mentioned by the Kentucky Gazette as likely to succeed Mr. Talbot. There are few names which the republicans of the United States hold in higher estimation than that of colonel Johnson. Firm, energetic and intelligent, he is ever obedient to the voice of duty and his country. We are glad to hear that colonel Johnson has acceded to the earnest request of his friends and consented to serve if elected.—*Dem. Press.*

The Pennsylvania election took place on Tuesday last. By the following returns of the city election, it appears probable that the Federalists and Old Schoolmen (as they are called) combined, have again defeated the Republican ticket. Perhaps, however, if the whole ticket be composed of such politicians as Mr. John Sergeant, we should have little more cause of regret than that they came into Congress by the votes of the enemies of Republican principles.

Republican.		*Federal.*	
Nich. Biddle,	1550	John Sergeant,	2769
Jacob Sommer,	1408	Jos. Hemphill,	2741
John Connelly,	1375	Saml. Edwards,	2640
Geo. G. Leiper,	1344	Thos. Forrest,	2443

It appears by the annexed letter from Gen. Gaines to the governor of Georgia, that measures have been adopted by the national government for the protection of our southern frontier against future incursions from the neighboring hostile savages:

Head Quarters, Fort Hawkins, Sept. 23.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's communication of the 22d inst. and, in reply, have to observe, that I have taken measures to concentrate, upon that part of the southern frontier recently menaced by the savages, such of the disposable regular force of my command as can be most speedily drawn to that point. I have reason to believe this force will reach its destination by the middle of next month, and that it will be sufficient to repel any number of Indian warriors that may be likely teapproach that frontier.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your excellency's obedient servant.

EDMUND P. GAINES.

NEW-ORLEANS, SEPT. 3.

The Duck Foot Paddle of major Claiborne was, a few days ago, exhibited to a number of citizens, in a passage across the Mississippi. The boat was about 25 feet long, and had two paddles about nine inches square. She carried three men as rowers, and five others as passengers. She crossed the river in less than seven minutes, and re-crossed in less than six. She was, from accidental circumstances, in very bad order, and, therefore, showed to disadvantage. There was some diversity of opinion as to the merits of this machine, in comparison with the ordinary mode of moving by the oar; but we think that a majority of the spectators gave a decided preference to the Duck-Foot Paddle; and it seems to be unanimously agreed by all who have attended the late experiments of major Claiborne, that, in the passage of narrow bayous and canals, the excellence of the Duck-Foot Paddle cannot be disputed.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 21.

Unhappy effects of infuriated passion.

On Tuesday last on the farm of Mr. James W. Thornberry, Pond settlement in this county, a negro man, in the absence of his master, followed a black girl, said to be his own daughter, into his master's house, without respect to his mistress, and in the pursuit knocked down an old lady, the mother of Mr. Thornberry—the girl had the address to conceal herself in a room with her mother, which appears to have enraged the wretch the more, so as to procure an axe and force open the door, at which time the old woman escaped through a window, and he supposing from the calls without that both had escaped, went in pursuit, during which time the girl escaped; he returned, and finding none but an infant in a cradle, very deliberately removed the cradle and child to the yard, set fire to the house, and after consuming it with its contents made his escape, and is now going at large, armed with his master's gun.—*Courier.*

⁂ [We learn that this wretch was taken on Sunday last, on the Farm of Mr. Churchill in this county, and with deliberation declared that if he had the opportunity he would commit the like deed again. He is now confined in jail, where he will remain to await his trial.]

The constitution of the young state of Illinois seems to have caught a hint from the times, and to have made several provisions peculiar to itself, on those subjects which have been so lately and so vehemently canvassed; to wit, the doctrine of legislative *contempts*, the *right of instruction*, and *banks*, as follows:

Contempt.—Each house may punish by imprisonment, during its session, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by any disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in their presence: provided such imprisonment shall not at any one time exceed 24 hours.

Right of Instruction.—That the people have a right to assemble in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good, *to instruct their representatives*, and to apply to the general assembly for redress of grievances.

Banks.—That there shall be no other banks or monied institutions in this state but those already provided by law, except a state bank and its branches, which may be established and regulated by the general assembly of the state as they may think proper.—[*Enquirer.*

NINIAN EDWARDS and JESSE B. THOMAS have been elected by the Legislature of Illinois, Senators of the United States. The election returns give Mr. McLean a majority of 6 votes over Mr. Cooke, as a representative in Congress. Mr. Bond is elected governor, Mr. Menard Lieutenant governor, and Mr. John Messinger Speaker of the house of representatives.—*Reporter.*

The Pittsburg Gazette announces that ABNER LACOCK and HENRY BALDWIN, Esq'rs. are both spoken of in the western counties as candidates for the office of Governor in 1820. Upon what authority these assertions are made we are not informed. JOHN SERGEANT, Esq. also a member of the present Congress, is, it is confidently asserted, to be the federal and old school candidate. There appears to be very early and general movements making on this subject in various parts of the State. Be this as it may, the people are to determine the question.—*Demo. Press.*

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

ST. THOMAS, 12th Sept. 1818.

Admiral Brion with his fleet, and Bermudas with his army, have lately taken La Guira, and with concentrated forces are about to march along the coast to attack Cumana.

"Bermudas is at Cariaco, betweeen Corupano and Cumana, about 5 Spanish leagues distant from the latter place, which he will attack as soon as Brion is ready to co-operate from the sea side. This news has been communicated to me by persons on whom some reliance can be placed. At the same time Morillo is attacked on all sides in the interior, so that at a time when the royalists thought to rest and prepare for the next campaign, they are, notwithstanding the vallies are under water, attacked in their very fortresses. This vigorous and bold conduct on the part of the Patriots, is said to be solely owing to their chiefs having come to a good understanding with our author, and seen at least the necessity of a perfect union, to which may be added the considerable supplies in arms and ammunition which they have lately received from England.

ST. THOMAS, Sept. 13.

"Since writing the foregoing, we have received accounts here from Hayti, stating that Boyer had totally defeated the army under Christophe, between St. Marks and Port au Prince—that Christophe left 4000 men killed on the field, &c.

"I give you this as well as all other news, as I receive it, always taking care to give you only that which is generally credited here."

AUCTION.

On Saturday, [to-morrow,]

At 10 o'clock,

At Shreve & Combs's Auction Rooms.

WILL BE SOLD,

2 Bales of Rose Blankets containing 8-4 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 12-4.

1 Bale Coarse Cloths, various colors.

ALSO—Sundry articles of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c.

SHREVE & COMBS,
Auc's. & Comm'n. Merch'ts.

Lex. Oct. 30, 1818—1t

GINSENG.

THE highest price in cash will be given for any quantity of GINSENG, delivered in this place or Louisville.

C. BRADFORD.

Oct. 30, 1818.—tf

THEATRE.

Mr. Groshon's Benefit.

TOMORROW EVENING,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31,

Will be presented the much admired Historical Play, called the

VOICE OF NATURE,

OR

THE JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON.

After the Play, a laughable Interlude, called

SYLVESTER DAGGERWOOD,

OR

THE MAD DUNSTABLE ACTOR.

Sylvester Daggerwood : Mr. Alexander—in which character he will introduce the COMIC SONG of "CALL AGAIN TOMORROW."

Fustian, (the Author) : Mr. Connel

The whole to conclude with a Farce, in two acts, called

THE SLEEP WALKER,

Or, *WHICH IS THE LADY?*

For particulars, see BILLS of the Day.

Oct. 30—1t

50,000 LBS.

THE highest price, CASH, will be given for 50,000 *lbs. GOOD HOGS LARD,* Delivered at our store in Lexington, before the 15th day of January next.

Kegs will be furnished gratis:—on application from those we engage with.

SMITH & TODD.

Shortly expected from Baltimore and New Orleans a large assortment of

Groceries.

among which are some excellent WINES, direct from Madeira, and BRANDY from Bordeaux.

S. & T.

Oct. 30—tf

Exchange Office.

BENJ. STOUT & WM. S. DALLAM,

Have associated for the purpose of dealing in Exchange.

Their office is kept on Mill street,

Between the Lexington Branch Bank, and the United States Office of Discount and Deposit.

THEY will operate for Public Institutions or Individuals, affording the facilities at from ½ to 1 per cent; where they are responsible for accident 1 per cent; the institution or individual affording sufficient capital may select the Bank and fix the rate of exchange.

Office hours from 10 to 12 o'clock.

Present rate of Exchange, from ½ per cent to 4 per cent which is regulated by the distance of the Banks from this office and the facilities of intercourse.

Ignorance of the principles of this establishment has given rise to various opinions as to its object in commencing its operations. Hostility to Independent Banks is frequently urged against it as calculated, by depreciating their paper, to prevent its circulation. So far from this that the very nature of this office is to give a currency to all independent paper. No person will now hesitate to receive it, when he knows that at any moment, if necessary he can obtain the specie for it at this office, without the risk of travelling from one to three hundred miles, and that at a reasonable discount. There is now no inquiry to delay its circulation as formerly, whether the bank is well managed, or whether it pays its notes in specie.

The office deals in the exchange, and also re-exchanges at a discount. There are instances of notes several times passing through it without once returning to the bank from whence it issued. There being no difference made in the banks, except as to distance and convenience of intercourse. Therefore all independent paper has the same credit only when the holder requires Eastern funds.

Lexington, Oct. 30—tf

Mercer county, sct.

THOMAS J. CRAWFORD, Esq. returned, that Jacob Yankee, living on Wilson creek Fork of Chaplin, Mercer county—Has taken up, a Bay Horse, about 14½ hands high, 9 years old, star and slight blaze in his face, no shoes, has an appearance of fistula: appraised to $50. Also, a Bay Filly, two years old, about thirteen and a half hands high, no brands or marks perceivable; appraised to $30, before me this 11th day of August, 1818.

A Copy. Test.

THOS. ALLEN, c. c.

Oct. 30.—3t*

Cash for Wheat.

THE highest price may constantly be had for WHEAT, at the Tammany Mills, in notes of the United States' Bank, of the Bank of Kentucky, or of the Farmers; and Mechanics' Bank of Lexington.

FOR SALE,

A Road Wagon and six Horses.

JOHN & THOS. P. HART.

Oct. 23—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WILLIAM C. CONNETT,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

at the Sign of the *Rising Sun*, in the town of Mayslick, Ky. and is now prepared to receive and accommodate travelling ladies and gentlemen or whole families. His house being large and conveniently constructed—he will have in reserve private rooms for those who may wish them—his beds are all new and will be well attended to. His Bar shall be constantly furnished with the best of Liquors and his table with a plentiful variety. His house servants are active and attentive. Great care will be observed that his stable is constantly provided with the best provender and a trusty hostler.

From the unremitting attention he is determined to pay to those who favor him with a call, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

Mayslick, Sept. 28.——Oct. 23—6t

Cheap Store—REMOVED.

ARCAMBAL & NOUVEL

HAVE removed to the store on Main street, lately occupied by Messrs. J. C. & M. D. Richardson, fronting the old Market place—where they intend keeping constantly on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Merchandise.

Lexington, Ky. Oct. 16, 1818—tf

On Thursday the 29th Oct.

IMMEDIATELY after the sale of English Cattle will be sold on the premises,

THREE LOTS OF GROUND,

Near the residence of Mr. John R. Shaw, dec. and adjoining the lands of William Williams, dec. Terms—One half cash, and the remainder in three months.

DANL. BRADFORD, Auc'r.

Oct. 9—3t

GROCERIES.

THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale the following articles, to wit:

Teas, coffee, chocolate
Loaf, lump and brown sugars
Spices of every description
Raisins, figs, pocons and rice
Mustard
Scotch rappee and mockabau snuffs
Sweet and cold expressed castor oil, by the quart or pint bottle
Claret wines, gin, rum, Jamaica spirits
French and peach brandy, and whiskey
Spanish and common cigars
Tobacco, also M'Quie's do
Salmon, shad, mackerel and herrings
Codfish, by the barrel

Also, on hand, a variety of Fancy Paper, together with a few setts Handsome Views.

We still continue to carry on Sign and House Painting, and Paper Hanging.

DOWNING & GRANT.

July 17—tf

SMITH & TODD,

Exclusive of their general assortment of GROCERIES, lately received by the steam boats Ætna and Gov. Shelby,

ARE NOW RECEIVING,

By the steam boat Vesuivus and barge Independence,

FIFTY Hhds. best ORLEANS SUGAR
20 bbls. ditto ditto
5 boxes Havana ditto
40 bbls. best GREEN COFFEE
5 puncheons best JAMAICA SPIRITS
15 bbls. MOLASSES
4 boxes BRIMSTONE
9 boxes TIN PLATES
5 bags ALSPICE
8 bags PEPPER
6 qr. casks London Part. Teneriffe WINE
1000 lbs. LOGWOOD
20 half bbls. MACKAREL
20 qr. bbls. prime pickled HERRING
25 boxes RAISINS, first quality
20 boxes best CLARET WINE.

All of which they will sell wholesale cheaper than can be imported from the eastward—and by retail at a very small profit for cash only.

Lexington, June 19, 1818–tf

New and Cheap Goods.

ROBERT A. GATEWOOD

HAS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND IS NOW OPENING,

At his Store in Lexington,

AN EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDISE,

THE principal part of which having been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, by himself, from the cash houses and at auction, he will be enabled to sell them as low, if not lower, than goods brought to this market.

Lexington, July 10, 1818–tf

Wm. R. Morton, & Co.

(In the Corner House near the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. Essex.)

HAVE on hand, *a large assortment of MERCHANDIZE*, consisting of all the various articles of the latest fashions in the

DRY GOODS LINE,
GROCERIES, *of the best quality,*
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE.
Also, best manufactured
PITTSBURGH NAILS,
SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

All of which will be sold on the best terms.

Lexington, Feb. 21—tf.

GROCERIES.
Smith and Todd,

Are now receiving from New-Orleans, by the Steam Boat Governor Shelby,

A fresh assortment of the various articles

IN THE GROCERY LINE,

WHICH they offer at low prices to wholesale or retail customers, at their store on Cheapside. One of the firm selected the articles in the Orleans' market, in the months of March and April last; they can therefore assure the public that they are of the best quality.

May 29–tf

REMOVAL.
Thomas E. Boswell & Co.

HAVE removed from Short street, to that large and convenient store, corner of Main and Mill streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. C. & M. D. Richardson, and directly opposite the Branch Bank of the United States—where they have on hand a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Selected for this market, which they offer for sale at a very low advance.

And they are now receiving an elegant assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Purchased at Philadelphia, at very reduced prices.

Lexington, April 17, 1818—tf

NEW GOODS.
Higgins & Pritchartt,

Have just received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Main and Mulberry streets, and directly opposite to Keen's Tavern,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the approaching season; which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Turkey, Brussels, and Stairs Carpeting,
A few sets Surveyors' best instruments,
New-Orleans Sugar by the Barrel and Retail.

ALSO......A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CUT & WROUGHT NAILS.

Lexington, May 15.–tf.

Elegant Carpeting.

Just received and for sale at the Store of

T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings,

Which they offer at a very reduced price.

August 23—tf

FOR SALE,

ONE HALF of the OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE. The whole establishment yields a net profit of *TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS* a year, or a little upward. To a decided democratic republican, one half of it will be sold on reasonable terms. Application may be made in person, or by letter, to

JOHN NORVELL.

Oct. 9—3t.

ALMANACS.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE WREATH,

OR

VERSES ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

BY A LADY OF LEXINGTON.

"For gain, not glory, wing thy daring flight."

THE writer of the proposed little volume is convinced that though this is comparatively a youthful country, a taste for poetry is rapidly progressing in it. These Poems, generally the effusion of feeling, and hastily written, are, with diffidence, offered to the patronage of a generous public.

The work will consist of a small volume, the price of which to Subscribers will be *One Dollar* per copy.

☞ Subscriptions received at this Office. Those who hold Subscription Papers, will have the goodness to return them by the 1st of December.

October 16, 1818–3t

GEO. TROTTER & SON,

HAVE just received and are now opening AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDISE,

suitable for the present and approaching season; which they will sell unusually low for Cash.

Included in the assortment are

Canton Crapes, Irish Linens, Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres,
Monroe Shoes & Bootees for Ladies,
Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7,
Straw Bonnets of the latest fashions,

And a complete assortment of

LIVERPOOL CHINA.

Lex. July 24—tf

A. Blanchard

HAS received a few of the best kind of *GOLD & SILVER PATENT LEVER* WATCHES,

Which will be sold very low for cash.

HE KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SILVER WARE,

Warranted of the best kind—such as

COFFEE and TEA POTS, SLOP BOWLS, SUGAR DISHES, CREAM EWERS, PITCHERS, CANNS, TUMBLERS, LADLES and SPOONS OF ALL KINDS.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices

LIKEWISE, A FEW OF THE BEST

Eight Day Clocks.

N. B. Gentlemen living at a distance, by sending orders, will be supplied upon as good terms as if they were present, as I have but one price.

Lex. July 31, 1818–tf

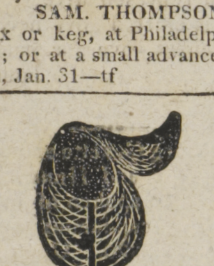
Genuine Spanish Segars,

AND fresh Rapee and Macouba SNUFF, manufactured by Hamilton, just received and for sale, by

SAM. THOMPSON & CO.

By the box or keg, at Philadelphia prices, and carriage; or at a small advance, by retail.

Lexington, Jan. 31—tf



JOHN BRYAN & SON,

Saddlers and Military Accoutrement Makers,

GRATEFUL for the very distinguished patronage which they have heretofore received from their customers and friends, wish to inform them and the public in general that they have just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of SADDLERY, and have on hand a choice collection of Materials generally. From their unremitted attention to business, with the aid of some of the best workmen, they feel confident of rendering ample satisfaction to those who may please to favor them with their orders. They purpose to keep on hand, or furnish at a short notice, ladies and gentlemen's Saddles, of the newest fashions and first quality; Leopard skin Housings; Saddle Cloths; best Bridles, with Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, Bradoon, Portsmouth, sharp and snaffle Bits; martingale and hunting Collars; best plated Stirrups, with spring bars; likewise a handsome assortment of the plain kind; Saddle Bags; Valieses; Portmanteaus; Horsemen's Caps; Holsters; Cartouch-boxes; Sword Belts; Waggon and Cart Harness, &c.

BRYAN'S
Patent Elastic Saddles,

MADE AS USUAL.

As to the superior ease and quality of those saddles, (when made by competent workmen) reference can be had to a number of gentlemen in this place, who have them in use.—Patent rights for sale for any part of the United States, except those cities, counties, and territories, which they are already sold for.

June 5–tf

BOOK-BINDING & STATIONERY BUSINESS.

THOMAS ESSEX & CO.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have removed their Book-Binding and Stationery business to the sign of the Journal, next door to the former stand of William Essex & Son, occupied at present by William R. Morton & Co. opposite the Court House, on Main Street, where they will keep a constant supply of

Blank Books, Stationery and School Books,

FOR SALE. Orders from public officers and banks at a distance will be promptly attended to—they having purchased a ruling machine, which will thereby enable them to furnish public offices and banks with Blank Books ruled in the neatest manner, and with much more facility than they could otherwise do.

Lexington, Feb. 27.—tf.

A CARD.

MR. PIGEON, Professor of DANCING, has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington that he will arrive in this place about the middle of November next, when he proposes to open a *DANCING SCHOOL*, and to have, for the improvement of his pupils, *PRACTISING BALLS*, in the style of those in the city of New-York.

N. B. On Mr. P.'s arrival, more particulars will be given on the subject.

October 23, 1818–tf

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE

"Kentucky Gazette."

(BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.)

THE FIRST CLASS OF A

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

FAYETTE HOSPITAL.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars,	is	$20,000
2	„ of	10,000 „	is	20,000
3	„ of	5,000 „	is	15,000
5	„ of	1,000 „	is	5,000
12	„ of	500 „	is	6,000
15	„ of	100 „	is	1,500
650	„ of	50 „	is	32,500
688 Prizes.				$100,000
1312 Blanks.				

2,000 Tickets, at $50 each, is $100,000

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

STATIONARY PRIZES.

First drawn No. will be entitled to	$1,000
First 300 Blanks, each to	50
First drawn No. on the 5th day's drawing,	1,000
First „ „ on the 6th day's „	5,000
First „ „ on the 7th day's „	1,000
First „ „ on the 8th day's „	5,000
First „ „ on the 9th day's „	10,000
First „ „ on the 10th day's drawing, after 100 tickets are drawn, will be entitled to the Grand Stationary Prize of	$20,000

The $1,000 prizes, as awarded on the fifth and seventh days' drawings, to be each payable in part by 15 tickets, valued at 750 dollars—Nos. 1001 to 1015 inclusive for that on the fifth, and Nos. 1016 to 1030 inclusive for that on the seventh.

The $5000 prizes, which will be awarded to the first drawn numbers on the sixth and eighth days, to be each payable in part by 80 tickets, valued at 4,000 dollars—Nos. 1201 to 1280 inclusive for that on the sixth, and 1701 to 1780 inclusive for that on the eighth.

And the $10,000 prize, as designated for the first drawn number on the ninth day's drawing, will be payable in part by 150 tickets, valued at 7,500 dollars—the numbers reserved are from 1501 to 1650 inclusive.

All prizes payable in 90 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

All prizes not demanded within one year after the completion of the drawing, will be considered as donations to the Institution.

Two Hundred Numbers will constitute a day's drawing. A list of each day's drawing will be published, and sent to the different post-offices in the neighborhood of which tickets may have been sold.

ACTUAL FLOATING PRIZES ARE,

1	Prize of	10,000	Dollars.
1	„ of	5,000	„
2	„ of	1,000	„
12	„ of	500	„
15	„ of	100	„
350	„ of	50	„

Whole Tickets, halves, and quarters, to be had of THOMAS JANUARY, who is the Chairman and Treasurer for the Managers.

While the above Scheme presents a brilliant prospect to the purchasers of tickets, of acquiring fortunes without incurring much risk, the object of the Lottery is such as to inspire the Managers with the most flattering hope, that they will be enabled to announce, in a very few weeks, the commencement of the drawing. Every benevolent heart, whose sensibilities are alive to the sufferings of the poor, the sick, and the infirm, and to the most efficient means of affording them permanent comfort and relief, will cordially unite with the Managers in the promotion of the speedy success of this Lottery. The completion of the Hospital Building, already in progress; and its preparation for the early reception of the suffering victims of misfortune and disease in the state at large, are objects which forcibly, and will not in vain, appeal to the hearts and the heads of an intelligent and charitable community. The Managers confidently rely upon these considerations, and on the number of prizes compared with the blanks, rendering the chances of obtaining the former unusually great, for a very rapid sale of the tickets.

ANDREW M'CALLA,
THOMAS JANUARY,
STEPHEN CHIPLEY,
B. GAINES,
STERLING ALLEN, } MANAGERS.

Lexington, Ky. April 24, 1818—tf

Notice is hereby given,

TO all whom it may concern, that I shall attend with the Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Fayette at their October term, and the Surveyor of said county, or his deputy, on the 1st Friday in November next, to run the lines around my land, whereon I now live, and re-mark the same, and place stones where the corners are missing or rotted down; and to take depositions, and do whatever else therein the law may require, the land being part of Wm. Peachy's Military Survey, which I purchased of Arjalon Price—and adjourn from day to day, until the business is completed.

JOHN CRUMBAUGH.

Oct. 16, 1818–3t*

HORSE, SADDLE & BRIDLE.

A FIRST RATE HORSE, with or without Saddle and Bridle, is offered for sale.—Particulars by applying at this office.

Lexington Oct. 9—tf

SHORTRIDGE & TODD

HAVE ENTERED INTO PARTNERSHIP IN THE

Practice of the Law.

THEY will jointly attend to the business henceforth entrusted to them.

ELI SHORTRIDGE,
LEVI L. TODD.

Mountsterling, Sept. 25–3t

Jessamine County, set.

TAKEN UP by Edmund Bryant, on the Hickman road, near Wall's tavern, in Jessamine county, one sorrel two years old MARE COLT, with a star in her forehead, long tail—Appraised to Seven Dollars before me, this 18th day of August, 1818.

SAMUEL H. CRAIG, j. p. j. c.

Oct. 16–3t*

TOWN OF LIMESTONE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale,

150 BUILDING LOTS.

IN the above proposed town, as laid off, and the plott of which is recorded in the office of the county court of Mason. The advantages and rising prospects of the ground lying above the mouth of Limestone Creek, are too obvious to require any explanation; the Lots are laid off in convenient form, and a sufficient number of streets and allies are attached to them. The plan of said Town will be shewn, and the terms of sale made known on the ground.

The sale will take place on the 19th and 20th days of November next at 11 o'clock, A. M. and the lots will be sold on a credit of 9, 18, and 27 months. Bond and approved security will be required.

JAMES MORRISON.

Oct. 1.——Oct. 23, 1818.—5t

Sebree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,

(Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.)

HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale, an assortment of

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CONSISTING OF—

BROAD CLOTHS,	NEGRO CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,	BLANKETS,
CASSINETS,	HARD-WARE,
SATTINETS,	NAILS *of every description, &c. &c.*
KERSEYS,	

They will also keep a constant supply of BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER.

Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.

Lexington, Sept. 13—tf.

☞ The Editors of the Frankfort Argus and Georgetown Patriot, will please to insert the above three times.

Just Opened,

AT the CHEAP STORE, Main street, fronting the old Market place, the following seasonable

GOODS, viz.

Rose, point, and stripe Blankets
White, yellow, red and scarlet Flannels
Milled white do.
Green, blue and red Bocking and Baize
Pelisse Cloths and Levantines
Bombazine and Bombazettes
Merino and Imitation Shawls
London best superfine Cloths and Cassimeres
Fine and common do. and do.
Vestings, fine and superfine
Stockingnett and Worsted Shirts
Plain and corded Velvets
Flushings, Coatings, and napped Frize
Men's, Women's & Children's Worsted Hose
Do. Do. Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves
And a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

AS USUAL, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARD WARE, PLAIN and ENGRAVED GLASS, GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS—of the best quality.

ARCAMBAL & NOUVEL.

Lexington, Oct. 23–tf

To Shippers.

THE Subscriber having got an interest in a SAW MILL at the mouth of Quicksand, on the Kentucky river, he will carry on the building of flat bottom BOATS at that place, at three dollars per foot. From his experience in the business, he hopes to meet with a liberal share of business.—Any Gentleman wishing to engage boats, will have only to inform Doctor McMURTRY at Mountsterling, of it, and of the time and place on the river at which they wish the boats to be delivered.

THOS. STEWART.

The Reporter will publish the above till forbid.

October 23—tf.

BANK BOOKS.

THOMAS ESSEX & CO.

KEEP constantly on hand, BANK BOOKS, of all descriptions, ruled according to the pattern used in the Bank of Kentucky; which may be had at various prices.

Lexington, June 12.——tf

Chinn's Law Office;

IS kept at his residence on Short street, Lexington, Ky. His attention will be limited to the Courts of Fayette County, alone. All communications touching the law, will be assiduously attended to.

☞ The business of Scrivener, will also be attended to.

May 29–26t R. H. CHINN.

Blank Checks

JUST printed and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the *Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington*, in books, or by the quire. Also, Checks on the United States Branch and the Lexington Branch Banks May 29–tf

FOREST HILL ACADEMY.

THE friends of Literature and Science are respectfully informed, that the Winter Session in the *FOREST HILL ACADEMY*, will commence on Monday the 26th day of the present month [October]—Terms $15 per Session of five months, payable in advance.

S. WILSON.

Forest Hill, Oct. 9, 1818.–3t

EDUCATION.

THE Female Academy of which the undersigned is proprietor, will be conducted by himself exclusively after the 15th October; and the Lancasterian School by Mr. Dawson, whose knowledge of the system, success and experience in teaching, entitle him to unlimited confidence. The superior advantages of the Lancasterian system can be best judged of by an inspection at the school, of those numerous instances of rapid proficiency made by the pupils within the last five months, since organised and conducted by Mr. Dawson. Parents who have not had an opportunity are earnestly invited to visit the school for that purpose, where they can have occular proof, that children can in it learn more in three years than at other schools in five; and that their learning is more a pleasure than a task, is clearly evinced by their fondness for school. Persons wishing to make a trial of the school, if their children do not learn faster than in any other school, with more ease and as much accuracy, no charge will be made for the first three months. Another advantage this school has which is not common, and with which many persons may not be acquainted, is that of its having both male and female academies connected with it, in which the higher branches are taught, and to which children can be removed as soon as qualified.

The rooms though, large both in the male and female departments, will be kept warm and every way comfortable: during the winter proper care will be taken to preserve the same temperature throughout the day. In the Lancasterian school I have room for a considerable number of pupils—price as usual, four dollars per Quarter. Paper, books, &c. furnished.

In the academies a few more can be received; terms as formerly from 5 to 8 dollars per quarter.

Thirty poor children of respectable parents, 20 boys and 10 girls, will be received in the Lancasterian departments, and taught gratis during the winter.

J. P. ALDRIDGE.

October 23—6t

To Let,

A HOUSE on Cheapside, one of the best stands in town for a wholesale or retail store. Possession will be given the 1st of October next.—Also, two small HOUSES on Water street, good stands for small retail stores or groceries, at low rents. Apply to

THOS. & JAS. ANDERSON.

Sept. 18, 1818–6t

ALMANACS.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE,

At the Kentucky Gazette Office, Lexington,

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC

For 1819,

By the Groce, Dozen or single one.

October 9, 1818.—tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Versailles, Ky. which if not taken out before the 1st of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

A

Wm. Aills	James Ashley
Jane Ashford	Andw. Anderson
Robt. Adams	Lewis Arnold

B

Betsy Bledsoe	Elizabeth Bledsoe
Fanny Bowmar	Doct. Jacob Bodine
Reuben B. Berry	Susan Bailey
Mary M. Brown	Letice Baydry
Capt. B. Berry	Robt. Bowmar
Humphrey Ball	Absalom Burton
Henry Boozer, 5	Thos. A. Brooking
Alexr. Brooks, 2	R. B. Bohannon
Alexr. Bell & Co.	Sally B. Bird
Edwd. Blackburn	James Blair
German Bohannon	Austin Ball
Thompson Bell	Jeremiah Buckley

C

Geo. Caplinger, 2	Thos. Case
Aurthur Connely	Thos. Cotton
John Cunningham, 2	Lucy Carter
John Caves	Thos. Collins
Geo. A. Chambers, 2	Straugher Coleman
Thos. Carroll	Geo. B. Curtis
Geo. Carlisle	Wm. Clarke
Wm. H. Cosby, 3	Geo. T. Cotton
Alic Cloak	Richd. M. Cosby
Rawleigh T. Colston	Clerk Woodford C.C. 4

D

Alexr. Dunlap	Nancy Davis
Henry Davis	Peter Dedman
Elizabeth Darnell	Jacob Darneal
Anne S. Davis	Peter Dunn
Wm. Dale	Capt. H. Douglas
Thos. Davis	Wm. Dawson

E

Jesse Ellis

F

Leonard Fleming	John Ford
Jane Light Ford	

G

Elizabeth Green	Wm. Green
Wm. Gilmore	Aurthur Gardner

H

Nathl. Hart, Esq.	Thos. Hays
Mr. Hawkins	John Hopkins
John Hanna & Co. 2	Robt. Harrison
Thos. Hewitt	Sydnor D. Hanks
John Howard	James Hinton
Turner Hanks	Capt. G. Holloway
Nathan Hitt	

J

Joel Johnson, 2

K

Sinclear Kertly	John Kinkead
Elliott Kidd	

L

Zach'y. Long	Saml. Lewis, 2
Nimrod Long, 2	Mr. Loane
Willis Lea	Elizabeth Lee
Lapsley & M'Key	Capt. Lillard
Nicholas Lafon	Jesse Lansdell

M

Thos. Martin, 2	Eliza N. Merrell 2
Bazell M'Dade	Marshall M'Clannahan
Wm. M'Pheters	Wm. M'Cudy
Richd. M'Affee	John M'Cormick
S. M'Cracken	Elizabeth M'Cudy
Mary Merridith	Miss Arria Mosley
Stephen Myers	Pheby Moss
Samuel Martin	Doct. L. Marshall

N

Francis Y. Norvell, 2	S. M. Noel
Samuel Nuckolls, 2	George W. New
Samuel Nickells	Christopher Nuvman

O

James O'Hara	Warren Offutt
Wm Obanion	Geo. H. Offutt

P

John Pope, esq.	John Parker
James Polin	Joel Pace
Sarah Parrish	Saml. Price
Mary Payne	William Pichex
John Peters	

R

Vincent Ross	Samuel Rice
Walter H. Richards	Richard Rowland
David Rice	James Redman
Mary Reed	Henson Rush
Martha Red	Saml. Rankin
James Rigsby	Thos. Robertson
James Railey	

S

Amos Starks	Ralph Stewart
Col. Wm. Steel, 4	T. W. Sellers
Joseph Smith	James Smith
E. & L. Searcy, 2	Elizabeth Scott, 2
Lewis Sublett	Beverly Shackleford
M. W. Sutton	Lewis Sullivan

T

Buford Twyman	Richd. Taylor
Archd. Terrell	Thomas Trueman
John Trew	Wm. Trousdall
Hannah Taylor	Wm. R. Thompson

W

Jno. B. Wooldridge	Nancy Wilhite
Jno. West, sen. 2	Samuel Wallace
Thomas Wilson	Abraham Wood
Geo. W. Walker, 2	William Wright
Edward B. Wood	Perry W. Wheat
Jesse Wilhite	

Y

Sarah Yates	Young's adm'rs.

JOSEPH W. BRYSON, D. P. M.

Oct. 9, 1818–3t

Bills of Exchange,

ON the Eastern Cities, on New-Orleans and on Pittsburgh, will be purchased at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Lexington.

E. SALOMON, *Cashier.*

June 26–tf

GLASS.

A VARIETY of elegant cut and engraved GLASS, just received and for sale, by

SAM. THOMPSON & CO.

Which, in point of quality and elegance, does great credit to American manufacture.

They have also on hand a large supply of *GLASS, by the box*, to suit retail stores, at *the late* Pittsburgh prices, and carriage, with the usual credit for approved paper.

The above articles were all manufactured by Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, of Pittsburgh.

Lexington, Jan. 31—tf

DISSOLVED.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Alexander Cranston, Andrew Alexander, J. P. Schatzell and John Woodward, trading under the firm of J. P. Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent of parties.

NOTICE

IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that the business of said concern will be closed by the subscriber, who requests those that stand indebted thereto, to come forward and settle their accompts respectively. And to whom those will also please to apply to whom the firm stands indebted. J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington Sept. 27—tf.

THE FAYETTE

Paper Manufacturing Co.

HAVE opened an Office on Mill street, in Lexington, where it is their intention to keep a complete assortment of Paper—and where all orders for that article will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. The highest price given for fine Rags.

THOMAS JANUARY, Pres. F. M. Co.

March 20–tf

Transylvania University.

THE Trustees of the Transylvania University have the satisfaction to inform the public, that the next session will commence on the first Monday in November ensuing, with very enlarged means of extending the usefulness of the institution.

In addition to the former buildings, appertaining to the University, a very large and commodious edifice has just been finished, in the most substantial and comfortable manner, which contains, besides a chapel and the necessary apartments for the exercises and lectures, thirty airy, warm, and well lighted rooms. The space and united conveniences which these houses afford, have enabled the Trustees to establish a Refectory, which will be opened for the accommodation of the students, at the beginning of the next session. One hundred students may be thus provided with board and lodging within the walls of the University, and excellent board and lodging may be procured in the town, in private families, to be approved by the Faculty, for any greater number of the students that may apply for admission in the University. The Refectory and lodging rooms will be under the immediate direction of a Steward, and will be governed by such rules as shall have been adopted by the Trustees and the Faculty, to ensure good discipline, regularity, and the maintainance of order. The object of pecuniary advantage to the University not having entered into the views of the Trustees, but the Refectory being established solely for the accommodation of students, the expenses to which it may give rise will be justly apportioned among them, and such of the professors and tutors as may reside with them. The students are to furnish their own lodging-rooms, conformably to the practice at other colleges, and, where two or more occupy the same room, the expense of furniture will be equally divided between them.

The high reputation of the President and of the professors and instructers, whom the Trustees have engaged and have made arrangements to engage, they are persuaded, entitles the Faculty to the greatest confidence. The wants and the wishes of the community require, that this University shall be placed in a condition to afford as good education as is given at other colleges in the United States; and thus to enable parents and guardians to avoid the heavy expense, and the long and distant separation from their children and wards, incident to remote institutions. To satisfy, in this respect, the just hopes of the public, has been the constant and earnest aim of the Trustees, and they will be greatly disappointed if their sanguine expectations, from the arrangements which have been made, should not be realized. The philosophical apparatus, belonging to the University, already considerable, is intended to be shortly increased: and the Trustees confidently hope that the munificence of the Legislature of Kentucky, whose guardian care has so often been extended to the University, will enable them to make large additions to the small but choice collection of books which now constitutes the Library, as well as to supply any further means, suggested by experience, of improving and expanding the useful capacities of the institution.

The system of study and instruction which the Trustees have adopted, has been formed after the best models in the United States, and with the view to the substitution of a solid, useful and comprehensive scheme of education, to that superficial plan which is too often followed. Accordingly, the students are divided into four classes, comprising a total period of four years' study, and assigning one year's continuance in each of the classes. To obtain admission into the first, or Freshman class, the applicant must have a good knowledge of Latin and Greek grammar—of Virgil—the select orations of Cicero—Sallust—Greek Testament—Collectanea Græca Minora—Clark's or Mair's Introduction to the making of Latin—be able to translate English into Latin—understand common Arithmetic—have studied antient and modern Geography—and must possess a good moral character. But any student who is found, on examination by the Faculty, to be duly qualified for either of the higher classes, will be allowed to enter such higher class by paying, unless he comes from another college, (in which case the requisition will not be made) the tuition fees of the previous class or classes. For the accommodation of those who may not be prepared to enter either of the classes, a Grammar School, under the immediate direction of the Professor of Languages, is and will remain attached to the University, at which all the branches are taught which are necessary to prepare the student to enter the Freshman class. The students of the Grammar School will also be, as others are, allowed the benefit of the Commons Hall.

As there may be persons who have not, and may not be able to acquire a knowledge of the dead languages, but who may nevertheless be desirous of attending the lectures, provision is made that any such persons may be allowed to attend them accordingly, as irregular students; but they cannot obtain the testimonials of thorough education, which are conferred only upon those who have passed through the prescribed course of study.

The Trustees believe they may safely state, that, exclusive of clothing and pocket money, respecting which the prudence of judicious parents and guardians will make the proper suggestions, the whole expense of those who live in Commons will not exceed $175, the college year. It will be somewhat greater to those who board in private houses. The price of tuition in the classes is $40 per annum, and $30 in the Grammar School. Bond and surety, resident in Lexington, as is customary in other colleges, will be required of parents and guardians for the regular payment of college charges; or, at their option, in lieu of such bond and surety, $50 in advance, $50 on the first day of January, and $50 on the first day of April, may be paid for those students who live in Commons, to be accounted for by the University; and one third of the tuition money in advance, one third on the first day of January, and the remaining third on the first of April, for those students who board out of the University.

Lexington is situated in a high, dry, and gently waving plain, extending many miles around it, the basis of which is a mass of limestone. It is distant from any large stream of water, and there are no local causes of disease in or near it. The country round about it is one of the most fertile in the United States, furnishing cheaply, in great abundance, provisions of all kinds. No place is better supplied with pure and excellent water. It is perfectly free from any endemical disease, and no other town in the United States is believed to exceed it in healthfulness. The buildings of the University are erected on one of the most elevated and eligible positions in the town.

The Trustees cannot conclude this notice, without respectfully expressing an anxious hope, that the enlightened public will contribute, by liberal patronage, to enable the Transylvania University to send forth accomplished young men, of finished and comprehensive education, forming useful ornaments of society, and able and intelligent servants of the state.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Chairman.

Lexington, (Ky.) August, 1818–*Sept.* 11–8t

Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

AN adjourned meeting of the M. W. Grand Lodge, will be held at the Mason's Hall, in the town of Lexington, on the *LAST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER.*

THO. T. BARR, Grand Sec'y.

Sept. 25–A. L. 5818–A. D. 1818—Oct. 2–9t